

YORKS & LANCASHIRE  
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THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF SKIPTON

# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1 9 4 8

BY

M. Hunter, M.B.E., M.D., D.P.H.



1.

Divisional Health Office,  
19a, High Street,  
Skipton.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.  
Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the report for the year 1948; a year which has shown many changes in the administrative structure of both the local and national health services.

These changes involved the dissolution of the Craven Combined Sanitary District after an existence of sixty-seven years, and its replacement by a scheme of divisional administration operated in conjunction with the West Riding County Council. Under this scheme, the urban districts of Silsden, Skipton, Earby and Barnoldswick, and the rural district of Skipton, possess a whole-time Medical Officer of Health who is also responsible for the health services operated by the County Council in the same area, including the school health services.

It can be stated that the divisional administration system is an undoubted success, and is now being adopted by other counties. It has resulted in a closer integration of the services provided by the County Council and the Local Authorities, and has enabled me to include in this report, information on all health services now available in the district, whether operated by the Local Authority or by the Local Health Authority (the County Council), and to present an annual report of greater interest and value than was possible heretofore.

The report shows that, apart from the infantile mortality rate and the incidence of measles, the health of the district was generally satisfactory. Reference to these matters is made under the appropriate sections.

I should like to take this opportunity of thanking the Chairman and Members of the Council, the Clerk and other Officials, and the staff of the Department for their kindness, and courteous assistance throughout the year.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

M. Hunter.

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Medical Officer of Health.

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Chairman: Councillor P. Aldersloy.  
 Vice-Chairman: " Mrs. M. Mitchell.  
 " W.A. Anderson, J.P. (Chairman of the Council).  
 " W.M. Banks.  
 " M.W. Crabtree.  
 " W. Smith.  
 " H.H. Walker.  
 " F.C. Ware.

Staff of the Department.

Medical Officer of Health and  
 Divisional Medical Officer: - M. Hunter, M.B.E., M.D., D.P.H.  
 Chief Sanitary Inspector: - E. Hargreaves, A.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.  
 Additional Sanitary Inspectors: - T.W. Tindall, A.R.S.I.  
 A.F.G. Holmes (unqualified assistant).  
 Clerk: - Miss. M. Ashworth.

West Riding County Council Staff  
working in the District.

Assistant County Medical Officers: - R.J. Gourlay, M.D., D.P.H.  
 (resigned 31st. May, 1948).  
 - H.O.M. Bryant, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.  
 (resigned 31st. December, 1948).  
 Area Dental Officer: - O.A. Long, L.D.S.  
 Assistant Dental Officer: - H.D. Cawthra, L.D.S.  
 Health Visitor: - Miss. I. Fell, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.  
 School Nurse (part-time) - Mrs. J. Barbor, S.R.N., S.C.M.  
 Domiciliary Midwives: - Mrs. D. Inman, S.C.M.  
 - Miss. L. Smith, S.C.M.  
 Health Visitor (Tuberculosis) - Miss. M. Williams, S.R.N., C.R.S.I.  
 Social Worker (Mental Health) - Miss. H. Wallace.  
 " " (Venereal Disease) - Miss. E.M. Senior.  
 Home Nurses: - Miss. M. Clerk, S.R.N., S.C.M.  
 - Mrs. H. Hill, S.R.N., S.C.M.  
 Duly Authorised Officer - Mr. J.W. Kirkbright.

SECTION A - STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Area of the Urban District (acres)...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,211
Estimated population	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,340
Population at 1931 Census	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,434
Number of Inhabited Houses (estimated)	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,191
Rateable Value for General Rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	£38,163
Sum represented by a Penny rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	£348

BIRTHS.

							<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Live, Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	215	105	110
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	8	4
							<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
						Total	<u>227</u>	<u>113</u>	<u>114</u>
Still, Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
							<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
						Total	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>
						Total Births	<u>230</u>	<u>115</u>	<u>115</u>

BIRTH RATES.

Live Births (per 1,000 estimated population)...	...	...	...	17.01
Still Births (per 1,000 live and still births)	...	...	...	13.04

DEATH RATES.

(crudo)

(per 1,000 estimated population).

All causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.89
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	..	...	...	...	...	...	0.60
Other forms of Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	-
Respiratory Diseases..	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.52
Cancer	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.72
Heart and Circulatory Diseases..	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.10

DEATH RATE OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

All Infants (per 1,000 live births)	...	...	...	...	...	48
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DIARRHOEA.

(deaths of infants under 2 years per 1,000 live births).

Diarrhoea under 2 years	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
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MATERNAL MORTALITY.

(per 1,000 live and still births).

Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
Other Puerperal Causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.



Birth Rates, Civilian Death Rates, Analysis of  
Mortality, Maternal Mortality and Case Rates for certain  
Infectious Diseases in the year, 1948.  
Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population.

	England and Wales.	126 C.B's and great Towns incl London	148 smaller Towns (Resident Pop.25,000 - 50,000 at 1931 Census	London Admin. County	Skipton U.D.
<b>BIRTHS:</b>					
Live Births (a)	17.9	20.0	19.2	20.1	17.01
Still Births (a)	0.42	0.52	0.43	0.39	0.22
<b>DEATHS:</b>					
All causes (a)	10.8	11.6	10.7	11.6	12.9
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-
Whooping Cough	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	-
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	-
Tuberculosis	0.51	0.59	0.46	0.63	0.60
Influenza	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.02	-
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	-
Pneumonia	0.41	0.38	0.36	0.54	0.07
<b>NOTIFICATIONS:</b>					
(corrected)					
Typhoid Fever	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	-
Paratyphoid Fever	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	-
Corobro spinal Fever	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	-
Scarlet Fever	1.73	1.90	1.82	1.37	0.07
Whooping Cough	3.42	3.51	3.31	3.13	5.40
Diphtheria	0.08	0.10	0.09	0.10	-
Erysipelas	0.21	0.23	0.21	0.22	0.15
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	9.34	9.75	8.84	9.17	25.18
Pneumonia	0.73	0.84	0.60	0.57	0.22
Acute Poliomyelitis	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.04	-
Acute Polioence- phalitis	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-

RATES PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS.

<b>DEATHS:</b>					
All causes under 1 year of age (b)	34	39	32	31	48
Enteritis and Diarrhoea under 2 years of age	3.3	4.5	2.1	2.4	-

<u>continued:</u>					
<u>RATES PER 1,000 TOTAL (live and still) BIRTHS.</u>					
<u>NOTIFICATIONS:</u> (corrected)					
Puerperal fever and pyrexia.	6.89	8.90	4.71	(c) 7.34	-
<u>MATERNAL MORTALITY.</u>					
<u>Rates per 1,000 Total (live and still) Births.</u>					
	<u>England &amp; Wales.</u>			<u>Skipton.</u>	
Abortion with Sepsis	0.11			Nil	
Abortion without Sepsis	0.05			Nil	
Puerperal Infections	0.13			Nil	
Other Maternal Causes	0.73			Nil	

- (a) Rates per 1,000 total population.  
 (b) Per 1,000 related births.  
 (c) In London Puerperal fever alone was 0.61.  
 - Signifies there were no deaths or cases recorded.

DEATH.

Causes of Death.

<u>Disease.</u>	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	-	-	-
Cerebro-spinal fever	-	-	-
Scarlet fever	-	-	-
Whooping cough	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-
Tuberculosis of Respiratory system	5	3	8
Other forms of tuberculosis	-	-	-
Syphilitic diseases	-	-	-
Influenza	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-
Acute polio-myelitis and polio-encephalitis	-	-	-
Acute infective encephalitis	-	-	-
Cancer of buccal cavity and oesophagus (M)	-	-	-
and uterus (F)	-	-	-
Cancer of stomach and duodenum	4	5	9
Cancer of breast	-	3	3
Cancer of all other sites	6	5	11
Diabetes	1	-	1
Intracranial vascular lesions	11	16	27
Heart diseases	34	28	62
Other diseases of circulatory system	4	2	6
Bronchitis	2	1	3
Pneumonia	1	-	1
Other respiratory diseases	3	-	3

Causes of Death - continued.

Diseaso	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	2	-	2
Diarrhoea under 2 years	-	-	-
Appendicitis	-	-	-
Other digestive diseases	2	1	3
Nephritis	4	3	7
Puerperal and post-abortion sepsis	-	-	-
Other maternal causes	-	-	-
Premature birth	2	3	5
Congenital malformations, birth injuries, etc.	3	3	6
Suicide	2	2	4
Road traffic accidents	2	-	2
Other violent causes	3	2	5
All other causes	2	2	4
ALL CAUSES	93	79	172

Commentary on Vital Statistics.Births.

The birth rate of 17.0 is little below the average of 18.5 for the Administrative County and 17.9 for England and Wales.

Deaths.

The death rate was 12.9 compared with 11.3 for the Administrative County, and 10.8 for England and Wales.

The causes of death in order of numerical importance were:-

1. Heart diseases,
2. Intra cranial vascular lesions,
3. Cancer and
4. Tuberculosis of the respiratory system.

Infantile Mortality.

A rate of 48 compares unfavourably with 39 for the Administrative County and 34 for England and Wales. Investigation of this rate shows that all the infants died within 24 hours of birth, with the exception of one which died at the end of a week. These neo-natal deaths present a problem which is difficult to deal with in the light of our present medical knowledge but one on which research is being undertaken on a national scale. Apart from this problem it is gratifying to know that not a single baby died once it had passed the neo-natal stage.

Maternal Mortality.

There were no deaths from puerperal sepsis and other maternal causes during the year, whereas in the Administrative County there were 1.15 deaths per 1,000 live and still births.



Section B - General Provision of Health  
Services for the Area.

1. Staff.

Full details of the Department are given at the beginning of this report.

2. Ambulance Service.

Two ambulances are available, being operated by the St. John's Ambulance Brigade on an agency basis for the West Riding County Council, pending the establishment of an Ambulance Depot in the town.

An ambulance is provided by Morton Banks Isolation Hospital for the removal of cases of infectious disease.

3. Home Nursing.

Two whole-time nurses deal with cases in Skipton and the neighbouring villages. It is the intention to provide these nurses with cars, and this will cut out much time and effort which is at present wasted in travelling from case to case.

4. Midwifery Service.

The County Council employs two whole-time domiciliary midwives in Skipton and district, and both are trained to give Gas and Air Analgesia.

During the year, the Midwives attended 50 confinements, either as midwife or maternity nurse.

When circumstances contra-indicate confinement at home, accommodation is provided at the Skipton and District Hospital, the Langroyd Maternity Home and the St. John's Hospital, Keighley. The Skipton Maternity Home is also available; its conversion from an Isolation Hospital being completed in November.

The demand for maternity hospital accommodation continues to increase. Since the 5th July it has been free of all cost, but overcrowding and the inability to obtain help for confinements at home, compels many mothers to seek hospital accommodation when they might otherwise remain at home.

5. Home Help Service.

This has not been very successful, nor is it likely to be so long as full employment for women exists in more attractive occupations and trades.

When more home helps are available and conditions permit of the

expansion of this scheme, the service should help to reduce the demand for hospital accommodation and ease the difficulties of many aged and ailing people.

#### 6. Health Visiting.

One whole-time health visitor has been employed in the district throughout the year, assisted for periods, by a student health visitor, and a part-time school nurse. During the year 1,399 visits were made, details of which are shown below:-

Live Births ... ..	227
Still Births .. ...	3
Visits to Infants:	
Under one year (new cases) .. ...	205
Under one year (others) ... ..	394
Visits to Children 1-5 years .. ...	634
Visits to Expectant Mothers ... ..	140
Visits to Adoption . ... ..	-
Other visits ... ..	26
Total	<u>1,399</u>

#### 7. Clinic Arrangements.

Child Welfare, School, and Ante-Natal Clinics are held at the Water Street School. The premises are not really suitable and a more modern central clinic is needed to serve Skipton and the surrounding district.

The following attendances were made at the clinics during the year:-

##### (a) Ante-Natal Clinic.                      Ante-Natal                      Post Natal

Total number of women who attended during the year	52	-
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##### (b) Child Welfare Clinic.

Under one year ... ..	146
Over one year ... ..	251

##### (c) School Clinic.

Total number of attendances ...	451
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#### 8. Tuberculosis.

There were 10 notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis during 1948; 5 males and 5 females; and 6 notifications of non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

Deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis were 8.

The responsibility for providing diagnostic and treatment facilities for tuberculosis passed from the County Council to the Leeds Regional Hospital Board, following the introduction of the National Health Service Act, but the County Council still provides a health visitor for the tuberculosis service, and the Medical Centre at 54, Keighley Road, Skipton, remains open on Monday and Friday mornings.

The shortage of Sanatorium beds persists and cases recommended for treatment may have to wait some months before they can be admitted. Although similar deficiencies exist throughout the country, it is none the less a very regrettable state of affairs. Action has been taken to assist the tuberculous with housing difficulties, and they are provided with ancillary benefits and rehabilitation as required.

#### 9. Venereal Diseases.

Notification of these diseases is not made to the Medical Officer of Health, but the County Venereologist has, since the 1st. July, been able to provide certain statistics. The number of cases from the district attending treatment centres during the half year was 23, but in only 8 cases was the diagnosis confirmed.

Facilities for diagnosis and treatment are available at the Keighley, Leeds and Bradford Hospitals. In addition, certain general medical practitioners provide a modified service. The County Council employs a social worker to follow-up cases and contacts when required.

#### 10. Laboratories.

The laboratory at County Hall, Wakefield, continues to provide a service which, whilst entirely satisfactory in most respects, must often be at a disadvantage when specimens have to be sent by post.

Therefore, arrangements were made with the Bradford Laboratory for the examination of certain specimens, including water and ice-cream.

The assistance given by the Directors of both laboratories has been greatly appreciated.

#### 11. Special Clinics.

Ear, Nose and Throat, and Orthopaedic Clinics are held at the Skipton and District Hospital, attended by specialists on the hospital staff, to whom cases are referred by the school and child welfare centre medical officers.

Acknowledgement must also be made of the hospital committee's co-operation in providing X-ray, ultra-violet light and physiotherapy services.



Dr. Burns, the School Ophthalmologist, has held clinics at Skipton every fortnight throughout the year. The majority of children referred to him have been found to require spectacles and have been supplied, free of cost.

It is a pleasure to report that two new clinics were established towards the end of the year at the Divisional Health Office. These are for Speech Therapy and Child Guidance and provide treatment never previously available in this area.

## 12. Infectious Diseases.

### Notifications of Infectious Diseases received during 1948.

Scarlet Fever	1
Diphtheria	-
Acute Pneumonia	3
Corobro-Spinal Fever	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-
Erysipelas	2
Tuberculosis (a) Respiratory	10
(b) Other Forms	6
Measles	336
Whooping Cough	72
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-
Typhoid	-
Paratyphoid	-
Malaria	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-

The incidence of infectious diseases has been very low except for measles and whooping cough. The measles epidemic started in August and reached its height in October when 168 cases were notified.

Whooping cough was most prevalent in February and March, the maximum number of cases in any one month being 19. Fortunately there were no deaths from either of these diseases.

### Notification of and Deaths from Infectious Diseases.

Disease Notified	Age Groups.								Total cases notified.	Cases adm. to hospital	Total Deaths.
	0 to 1	1 to 3	3 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 25	25 and over	Age unknown			
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Anterior Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	6	78	128	106	8	10	-	-	336	-	-
Whooping Cough	5	22	21	20	1	1	2	-	72	-	-



Disease Notified	Age Groups.						Total cases notified	Cases ad. to hospital	Total Deaths.
	0-5	5-15	15-45	45-65	65 and over	age unknown			
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	1	1	-	-	1	-	3	-	1
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-
Cerebro-spinal Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

### 13. Diphtheria Immunisation.

From the information available, the position at 31st. December, 1948, was as follows:-

	<u>0-4 years</u>	<u>5-14 years.</u>
Estimated population... ..	971	1,654
Number who had received completed course of immunisation... ..	530	111
Percentage immunised... ..	55%	7%

These totals are probably lower than the actual numbers immunised, owing to lack of recording, and chiefly in the 5-14 age group. Although there were no cases of diphtheria during the year, a higher percentage of children must be immunised before the position can be regarded as satisfactory.

### 14. Mental Health.

Of the 27 mental defectives in the district, 14 are under Statutory Supervision, 4 under Guardianship, and 9 in Institutions.

Great difficulty has been experienced in obtaining the accommodation which is required for the lowest grade mental defectives. Some Institutions have beds available but inadequate staff to nurse those very difficult cases.

The Social Worker for Mental Health visits all defectives in the district, and patients discharged from mental hospitals as required.

The Duly Authorised Officer arranges for the admission of cases to mental hospitals.

15. Dental Treatment.

Two dental officers are employed by the County Council in Divisions 1 and 2. In Skipton, as elsewhere, their work has been confined almost entirely to school children, and this will continue until additional staff and a central clinic can be provided.

16. Blind Persons Act.

There are 42 Blind Persons registered in the district. Supervision is given by Miss. Duckhouse of the County Council's Staff, who holds the appointment of Blind Persons Teacher.

17. Mass Radiography.

The West Riding Unit started operating in the late summer and paid a visit to Skipton.

1,601 people, including 26 school children, had chest X-rays taken.

THE FOLLOWING REPORT IS FURNISHED BY  
THE SANITARY INSPECTOR UNDER THE SANITARY OFFICERS  
OUTSIDE (LONDON) REGULATIONS, 1935.

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SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

Summary of Inspections made during the year.

		<u>Total.</u>
Factories - Mechanical and non-mechanical	136	
Outworkers' Premises	<u>7</u>	143
Workplaces		18
Shops Act		80
Smoke Observations		58
Offensive Trades		2
Rodent Control		15
Schools		29
Infectious Diseases		9
Drains inspected and tested		227
Alleged filthy or verminous premises		39
Council Tips		85
Trade Refuse		13
Places of Public Entertainment		8
Food Premises:-		
Bakehouses	92	
Hotel & Restaurant Kitchens	34	
Other premises where food is prepared or sold	14	
Preserved foods	21	
Fish Fryers	16	
Ice Cream	<u>34</u>	211
Cowsheds & Dairies		31
Meat & Other Foods		447
Butchers' Shops		22
Samples:-		
(a) Ice Cream	4	
(b) Milk	<u>31</u>	35
(c) Water - Bacteriological		
1. Town's Supply	16	
2. Swimming Baths	5	
(d) Water - Plumbo Solvency		
1. Town's Supply	<u>4</u>	25
Dwellinghouses: Public Health & Housing Acts (including revisits.)		<u>2,344</u>
		3,841
Interviews on premises with owners, agents and contractors		226
Complaints received		193
Informal Notices under the Public Health & Housing Acts - 1948		337
Informal Notices under the Public Health & Housing Acts outstanding at the end of 1947		166

	<u>Total.</u>
Number of Informal Notices requiring abatement	503
Informal Notices complied with	301
Informal Notices outstanding at the end of 1948	202
Statutory Notices served	3
Statutory Notices abated	2
Defects outstanding at the end of 1947	554
Defects found in 1948	603
Total needing abatement	1,157
Total abated during 1948	668
Total outstanding at the end of 1948	489

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WORK CARRIED OUT UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE DEPARTMENT

( Not including Factories and Food Premises. )

Hopper type water-closets converted to pedestal type water-closets	50
Additional water-closets provided	8
House drains re-constructed	3
Defective and choked drains released and repaired	16
Water-closet pedestals re-placed	6
Water-closet flush pipes, cisterns and connections made good	15
Water-closet apartment walls, floors, roofs, seats and doors made good	35
Water-closets provided with flushing cisterns	10
Baths and sink waste-pipes repaired or renewed	9
New sinks installed	11
Rain-water pipes and eaves-troughings repaired or renewed	35
Defective dustbins replaced	91
Dustbins provided in lieu of ashpits	158
Burst water-pipes repaired	4
Doors repaired and thresholds provided	19
Floors repaired or renewed	19
Walls and ceilings plastered	19
House roofs repaired	26
Chimney stacks re-built pointed and new pots provided	8
House walls cement pointed or cement rendered	17
Out-buildings repaired and re-roofed	12
New windows provided or windows repaired	54
Yards and passages re-laid or repaired	9
New fire-ranges fixed	7
Fire-ranges repaired and fire-backs re-set	5
Filthy and verminous houses cleansed and disinfested	6
Houses disinfested of cockroaches	156
Miscellaneous	8

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15.  
FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948.

PART 1 OF THE ACT.

1. - INSPECTIONS for the purpose of provisions as to health  
( including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors.)

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(1) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities..	19	11	3	Nil
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	73	125	13	Nil
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises).....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total.....	92	136	16	Nil

(2) - Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars.	Out- standing December 1947	Number of cases in which defects were found		Number of cases in which pro- secutions were instituted.
		1948 Found	Remedied	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	1	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences: (S.7)				
(a) insufficient		2	1	Nil
(b) unsuitable or defective	8	25	19	Nil
(c) not separate for sexes	3	9	9	Nil
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	-	-	-	-
Total.....	11	37	29	Nil

OUTWORKERS:

There are three outworkers on the register, connected with the trade of textile weaving, to which seven visits were made. The premises were found to be satisfactory and in no way injurious to the health of the workers.

WORKPLACES:

Eighteen inspections were made of workplaces under the provisions of Section 46 and 92 of the Public Health Act, 1936. The following contraventions were found:-

	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>
Sanitary Conveniences:		
Insufficient	6	2
Not marked as to sexes	1	-
Inadequate ventilation	2	-

SEWERAGE, DRAINAGE AND SANITARY WORK:

The Engineer and Surveyor of the Council is the official responsible for the supervision of the sewage disposal works. The methods of treatment were satisfactory, and no complaints of pollution came to the notice of the department.

The Sanitary Inspectors supervise all new and reconstructed works carried out on private and public sewers, and private drains, other than those for which the Council is responsible for maintaining under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936. These are under the supervision of the Engineer and Surveyor.

The Inspectors made two hundred and twenty-seven visits, for the purpose of testing for defects in existing sewers and drains; inspecting new drainage work and sanitary fittings.

The work inspected was in connection with the following improvements:

Hopper type water-closets converted to pedestal type water-closets	50
Additional water-closets constructed	8
Drains re-constructed	3

Closet Accommodation:

The whole of the properties in the area are on the water carriage system, except the outlying farms, four premises in the centre of the town, and one house situated on the outskirts. The pail closets in the centre of the town are inconvertible as they are situated below the level of the sewer, and the remaining pail closet is not situated within reasonable distance of a sewer.

RIVERS AND STREAMS:

These are under the control of the Rivers Board. There were no instances of pollution observed or any complaints received.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

The collection and disposal of domestic and trade refuse is carried out by employees of the Council, under the supervision of the department.

The number of men engaged on the work is eleven, and the refuse is removed by three "Karrier Bantam" vehicles, each having a capacity of seven cubic yards.

A survey was made of the whole of the refuse collection service. During collections a record was made of the times of loading, tipping, and the number of dustbins and ashpits emptied, in each district of the town. A report was made to the Health Committee of the Council on the findings of the survey. As a result, it was decided that the area should be divided into three collection districts, and one vehicle with a driver and two loaders should be allocated to each district. Further, that one workman on each district should be appointed leader of the team, and receive a plus rate of six shillings per week. This scheme has proved a success, and there is no doubt that it has generally improved the service.

At certain times of the year it was impossible to keep up regular collections, owing to reduced staff, absence of workmen owing to sickness, and latterly, to the reduced working week.

A new "Karrier Bantam" vehicle is on order, and when delivered it is intended to retain one vehicle for relief work during the winter months.

Controlled tipping is in operation on land situated off Carleton Road and Ings Lane. There is also a tip on Shortbank Road, which is only used for the disposal of dye and contractors' refuse.

Eighty-eight ashpits were replaced by one hundred and fifty-eight dustbins, and the refuse accommodation at the end of the year was as follows: 969 ashpits and 2,997 dustbins.

#### Trade Refuse:

A quarterly charge is made for the collection of refuse from business premises, and a special tipping charge is made for trade refuse deposited on the Council's tips.

#### Salvage:

In March, April and May the department organised a special drive for waste paper. Special collections were made in each district of the town, and suitable advertisements were inserted in the local press, giving the times of collections. To further stimulate the drive a radio amplifier was used in the town prior to the collection times. The collections during this period were increased by over 200 per cent on the corresponding months of the previous year, and there has since been a marked improvement in the salvaging of waste paper.



In February, a bonus scheme was introduced, and it was decided to pay the workmen engaged on this work 25 per cent. of the income received by the Council, in any calendar year, over and above the sum of £550.

To increase the carrying capacity of the refuse vehicles, and to encourage the separation of salvage, a trailer was provided for one vehicle, and a further two trailers were ordered.

Since 1946, there has been a steady increase in the quantity of salvage collected. During the year 1948 the total income was £831.10.9., compared with £618.14.3. in 1947, and £492.5.3. in 1946.

The materials collected and salved were as follows:-

<u>Description</u>	<u>Weight</u>				<u>Income</u>		
	T.	C.	Q.	lbs.	£.	s.	d.
Baled waste paper...	109.	16.	3.	8.	699.	19.	1.
Rags ...		16.	0.	0.	12.	2.	0.
Black Scrap ...	6.	13.	3.	0.	11.	10.	9.
Bottles and Jars ...	1.	11.	2.	13.	12.	9.	3.
Metals ...		4.	0.	0.	9.	18.	5.
Kitchen Waste (approx.)..	100.	0.	0.	0.	50.	0.	0.
String ...			2.	16.		3.	2.
Board of Trade increased collection allowance..					35.	8.	1.
	<u>219.</u>	<u>2.</u>	<u>3.</u>	<u>9.</u>	<u>831.</u>	<u>10.</u>	<u>9.</u>

#### COST OF REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

These figures are calculated on a statement, furnished by the Treasurer, of the income and expenditure for the year  
1947 - 1948.

LOADS OF REFUSE REMOVED.. .. . 1,619.

<u>EXPENDITURE.</u>	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Wagos	2,427.	16.	11.						
Sick pay and holiday pay	237.	2.	10.						
National insurance	66.	14.	6.						
Superannuation contributions	112.	9.	1.						
Additional superannuation allowances	19.	1.	4.						
Motor vehicles, repair & maintenance	305.	0.	9.						
Renewals contribution, motor vehicles	120.	0.	0.						
Rent, licences and insurances									
Lighting & heating motor vehicles	13.	5.	11.						
Implements & tools	37.	10.	9.						
Insurance	10.	0.	0.						
Water - motor vehicles	3.	0.	0.						
Other expenses - motor vehicles	6.	6.	11.	3,358.	9.	0.			



19.

£. s. d.      £. s. d.      £. s. d.

brought forward:-

3,358. 9. 0.

REFUSE DISPOSAL - TIP:

EXPENDITURE.

Wages	263.	6.	7.			
Sick pay and holiday pay	35.	0.	10.			
National insurance	8.	7.	3.			
Superannuation contributions	13.	8.	0.			
Repair & maintenance	82.	19.	11.			
Rent, rates, taxes & insurance	86.	2.	5.			
<u>Loan Charges:</u>						
Redemption	184.	4.	4.			
Interest	5.	11.	7.			
Management		1.	0.			
Salvage & other expenses	30.	16.	5.	709.	18.	4.
				GROSS COST .. .. .	4,068.	7. 4.

REFUSE COLLECTION:

INCOME.

Charges, trade refuse removal	90.	15.	3.			
<u>Salvage</u>						
Waste paper	549.	7.	11.			
Other salvage	48.	18.	4.			
Board of Trade Grant	23.	0.	6.			
Other income	50.	0.	0.	762.	2.	0.

REFUSE DISPOSAL:

INCOME.

Tip - rents and tipping charges	92.	7.	0.	92.	7.	0.	854.	9.	0.
				NETT COST .. .. .			3,213.	18.	4.
Average nett cost per load .. .. .							1.	19.	8.4
Average nett cost per ton .. .. .								19.	10.2
(1 load estimated to weigh 2 tons.)									

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are no houses in the district registered as common lodging-houses.

RODENT CONTROL.

The Council is responsible for this work under the provisions of the Rats and Mice Distruction Act, 1919, and the Infestation Order, 1943.

A 10% test of the sewer manholes was made. Seventeen manholes were pre-baited with sausage rusk, on two consecutive days. On re-inspection of the baits no-takes were recorded. At the Council's Sewage Works twelve pre-baits were laid and none of the bait was taken.

At the Council's refuse tip forty pre-baits of sausage rusk were laid, on two occasions. This was followed by forty baits of a mixture of sausage rusk and 5% zinc-phosphide, and, according to the Ministry of Food tables, the estimated kill was 495 rats.

The other infestations dealt with were of a minor character, and the causes of infestation were found to be due to defective drains.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

The registered offensive trades are one tripe-boiler, and one rag and bone dealer.

The tripe-boiler's premises are situated at the Council's Slaughter-houses, and are visited daily by the Inspector carrying out meat inspection duties. Two inspections were made of the rag and bone dealer's premises, and the conditions were found to be most satisfactory.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

Number of chimneys	12
Number of observations of 30 minutes duration.	58
Minutes of black smoke	86 $\frac{1}{4}$
Average time of black smoke emitted per observation	1.48 mins.
Average time of smoke emitted per observation	5.63 mins.

The bye-laws were contravened on seven occasions, and black smoke was emitted in excess of the permitted time of 3 minutes, in the aggregate, in a period of half an hour. Immediately after the observations, the managers and engineers of the two mills concerned, were interviewed, and the result of the observations were afterwards confirmed in writing.

At one of the mills, where contraventions were observed, mechanical stokers were in the process of being installed. The equipment included a forced draught to each furnace, as this was considered necessary to deal with the inferior grades of fuel. The engineer of the other mill, where the nuisance occurred, complained of the inferior type of coal.

The department asked for the co-operation of the Regional Fuel Engineer, Ministry of Fuel and Power. The Ministry Department was very helpful, and sent an engineer to investigate and give advice to the management and engineers of the two mills. As a result of these visits a great improvement was observed.

SHOPS.

Eighty inspections were made of shops in relation to the provision of sufficient sanitary conveniences, adequate ventilation, and means to maintain a reasonable temperature.

The following contraventions of Section 10 of the Shops Act, 1934 were found:-

	<u>Shops.</u>
Sub-section 1. (b) No means provided to maintain a reasonable temperature	2
Sub-section 2. Insufficient sanitary conveniences	13

Eight premises were provided with sufficient sanitary conveniences, and at two other shops the work was receiving attention.

Two applications were received for exemption from the provisions of sub-section two, and the necessary certificates were granted, because there was no available space on the premises to construct sanitary conveniences.

TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS.

There were no tents, vans or sheds used for habitation.

PLACES OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT.

Eight inspections were made of these premises under the provisions of section 89 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

At one cinema the sanitary conveniences were found to be in an unsatisfactory condition, and at a dance hall the conveniences provided were insufficient. Repairs were carried out at the cinema premises, and plans were in course of preparation for additional accommodation at the dance hall.

SCHOOLS.

Twenty-nine inspections were made of the sanitary conveniences on nine school premises. The sanitary conveniences at six schools required a number of repairs, and the standard of cleanliness of the accommodation at four schools was low. The Medical Officer of Health was acquainted with the conditions, and after he had visited the schools a report was sent to the Divisional Education Officer.

Some of the repairs were completed at the end of the year, and the others were receiving attention by the school authorities. After the authorities received the report, there was a general improvement in the cleanliness of the conveniences, except at one school, where there was very little action taken to improve the conditions.



FILTHY OR VERMINOUS PREMISES.

Thirty-nine visits were made to filthy or verminous premises. Three houses infested with bed bugs, and three houses where floas were found were treated with an insecticide, containing 5% D.D.T., with satisfactory results.

It was found necessary to recommend the Council to approve the service of a statutory notice on the occupier of one house, which was in a filthy condition.

COCKROACH INFESTATION.

The department supervised the treatment of one hundred and fifty-six houses. The rooms were thoroughly sprayed with a D.D.T. pyrethrum emulsion, and afterwards the emulsion was painted on to the skirting boards and floors. It was necessary in a number of houses to apply a second treatment. The result of this method of treatment was most satisfactory.

SWIMMING BATHS.

There is one indoor and one open-air swimming bath. Five samples of water were obtained for bacteriological examination, and the following were the results:-

Indoor Bath.

Plato Count Yeastol Agar 2 days 37° C per ml.	Probable number of coliform bacilli MacConkey 2 days 37° C. per 100 ml.	Approx. proportion of faecal and non-faecal coli - per cent.	
		Faecal.	Non-faecal.
1	0	0	0
200	0	0	0
110	0	0	0
3	0	0	0
<u>Open-air Bath.</u>			
435	160	0	0

WATER.

The town is supplied from a reservoir, belonging to the Council, situated at the foot of Embsay Moor, and having a capacity of 175,426,500 gallons. The water area is 26½ acres, and the depth is 56 feet. The water is filtered and chlorinated, and the supply is sufficient for a much larger area than it serves at present.

The number of houses supplied from public water mains is 4181.



Sixteen samples were obtained for bacteriological examination, and four samples tested for plumbo solvent action. The following were the results:-

UNFILTERED AND CHLORINATED.

Plato Count Yeastrol Agar 2 days 37° C. per ml.	Probable number of coliform bacilli MacConkey 2 days 37° C. per 100 ml.	Approx. proportion of faecal and non-faecal coli - per cent.	
		Faecal.	Non-faecal.
16	18	present	-
8	5	"	-
7	35	"	-
35	11	60	-
<u>FILTERED.</u>			
0	0	0	0
300	0	0	0
1	0	0	0
8	0	0	0
2	0	0	0
2	0	0	0
13	5	40	0 - unsat-
0	0	0	isfactory
2	0	0	0
Plate overgrown	0	0	0
0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0

One sample of the filtered water was found to be unsatisfactory. Immediately, investigations were carried out and further samples were taken. The repeat samples were satisfactory, and the cause of the contamination was not revealed.

PLUMBO SOLVENCY.

	Approx. length of lead service pipe.	Lead content grains per gallon.	pH valuo.
After standing in pipe for a measured period of half an hour ..	20'	Nil	7.8
	30'	1/36	7.4
After standing in pipe all night.. ..	20'	0	7.3
	30'	1/24	7.4

HOUSING.

The work of the department in carrying out the provisions of the Public Health and Housing Acts continues to be difficult owing to the scarcity of building materials, shortage of labour and rising costs.

Some of the existing houses are showing the effect of years of neglect owing to the lack of necessary repairs and painting, and houses, which prior to the war, were considered unfit for human habitation, continue to be occupied. The reconditioning of existing houses, and the demolition of those that are totally unfit, is a problem which is becoming more serious with the passage of time.

Sixty-four Council houses were completed, and at the end of the year contracts had been let for the construction of a total of one hundred and sixty-four houses.

The Council has in operation a points system for the allocation of houses, and no priority is given to any individual case. The points are allocated under the following headings: living in rooms, period of application, number of children under ten years of age, period of residence or work in the town, war service, medical certificates, bad living or structural conditions and overcrowding. Where a person is suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, and residing in the same house as the applicant, in calculating overcrowding it is assumed that the patient occupies a separate bedroom. The number of applicants for Council houses, at the end of the year, was 461.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF  
FOOD.

MILK SUPPLY.

Number of Cowkeepers and Wholesalers	7
Number of Cowkeepers and Purveyors	1
Number of Purveyors (only)	24

Food and Drugs Act, 1938: Milk (Special  
Designations) Regulations, 1936-1946:

Licensed producers of tuberculin tested milk	3
Licence to use the designation "Tuberculin Tested" in relation to milk received in bulk and bottled on the premises.	1
Licence to use the designation "Tuberculin Tested" in relation to milk obtained in bottles and retailed in the area.	9
Licence to pasteurise milk (high temperature short time process)	1

Thirty-one inspections were made of cowsheds and dairy premises. One cowshed was reconstructed, and a dairy provided for the production of tuberculin tested milk. At one farm a new cowshed was constructed, and,

at the end of the year, plans were in course of preparation for the improvement of the buildings on another farm, with a view to the production of designated milk. The standard of cleanliness of the cowsheds and dairies was found to be generally satisfactory.

There is one dairy which receives milk from farms in Skipton and the rural area. The raw milk is pasteurised by the 'high temperature short time process', and is delivered for consumption in a number of the larger towns. The plant is of modern design, and is capable of dealing with 440 gallons of milk per hour. Tuberculin tested milk is also received in bulk and bottled on the premises.

A number of complaints was received from other towns respecting the quality of milk from this dairy. Those complaints were immediately investigated, and samples of milk obtained for bacteriological examination. In one case arrangements were made to obtain samples in Skipton and immediately on delivery in another town, from the same consignment. The results of samples taken at the dairy were satisfactory, and at the place of delivery unsatisfactory. On inspections this dairy was not always found to be satisfactory, but it was felt that in the instances referred to the unsatisfactory quality was due to the contamination of the milk during transit.

The department was dissatisfied with the arrangements made for the handling and bottling of tuberculin tested milk. The management agreed to carry out extensive alterations to the premises to comply with the requirements of this department.

The following samples were submitted for examination by the bacteriologist: where the samples were unsatisfactory, investigations were carried out and repeat samples taken.

#### RAW MILK:

Number of samples	11
Number satisfying Methylone Blue Test	6
Number not satisfying test	5

#### TUBERCULIN TESTED MILK:

Number of samples	6
Number satisfying tests	5
Number not satisfying test	1

#### TUBERCULIN TESTED - PASTEURISED MILK:

Number of samples	2
Number satisfying Phosphatase Test	2
Number satisfying Methylone Blue Test	2



PASTEURISED MILK:

Number of samples	7
Number satisfying Phosphatase Test	7
Number satisfying Methylene Blue Test	7

BOTTLES - WASHED:

Number of samples	5
Number satisfactory	4

MEAT.

Centralised slaughtering is in operation, and the Council's slaughterhouses are used by the Ministry of Food for the slaughter of animals and storage of foreign meat. The meat is distributed to the Skipton Rural, Barnoldswick, Skipton and Earby Urban areas. The whole of the inspection of meat is carried out by the inspectors of this department, and the duty occupies more than half the time of one inspector.

New and improved accommodation was provided for the storage and distribution of foreign meat. Also, additional accommodation was made available for the slaughtering and hanging of sheep.

The carcasses and organs of the following graded and casualty animals were inspected.

	<u>Graded</u>	<u>Casualties</u>	<u>Total</u>
Cattle	2,052	246	2,298
Calves	1,214	149	1,363
Sheep	6,654	217	6,871
Pigs	<u>138</u>	<u>47</u>	<u>185</u>
	<u>10,058</u>	<u>659</u>	<u>10,717</u>

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle excluding cows	Cows	Calves	Shoep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	1,574	724	1,363	6,871	185
Number inspected	1,574	724	1,363	6,871	185
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis.</u>					
Whole Carcasses condemned	11	36	129	71	1
Carcasses of which some part was condemned	23	26	1	14	7
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	2.16	8.56	9.53	1.23	4.32



CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.continued.

	Cattle excluding cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
<u>Tuberculosis Only.</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	5	24	2	-	4
Carcasses of which some part was condemned.	17	23	-	-	2
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis.	1.39	6.49	.14	-	3.24

WEIGHT OF MEAT AND ORGANS CONDEMNED.

	<u>Graded</u>	<u>Casualties</u>	T.	C.	Q.	lbs.
Cattle:						
Carcasses	5	71	11.	13.	1.	11.
Portions of beef	72	17	2.	9.	0.	10.
Calves:						
Carcasses	92	39	1.	12.	3.	9.
Portions of veal	1	0				4.
Sheep and Lambs:						
Carcasses	9	62	19.	3.		19.
Portions of mutton	5	9	1.	2.		22.
Pigs:						
Carcasses	0	5	4.	3.		25.
Portions of pork	4	5	1.	2.		16.
Heads and tongues of all animals			3.	0.	0.	21.
Edible organs and fat			16.	14.	2.	9.
			36.	18.	1.	6.

OTHER FOODS FOUND UNFIT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION.

Food in tins and glass containers:

Milk	Vegetables	Jam	Fish	Fruit	Meat	Soup	Stew
169	183	389	113	149	68	93	14
Meat & Veg.		Steak & Kidney Pudding		Miscellaneous			
25		3		85			

Other food:

Beef & Mutton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	lbs.
Bones ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	lbs.
Buttor..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	lbs.
Cheese..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77	lbs.
Corned Beef..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	816	lbs.
Dried Peas...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	224	lbs.
Figs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	lbs.
Fish ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	lbs.
Fish Cakes...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	box.
Grape Fruit..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	cases.
Imported Meat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	257	lbs.
Mixed Fruit Cake..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	lbs.
Malt Flour...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	112	lbs.
Prunes ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	lbs.
Sausage Rusk.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	224	lbs.
Sweetphat ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	lbs.
Toa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	lbs.
Whoat Flakes.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	pkts.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933.

The Council received 40 applications for licences to slaughter and stun animals, and they were all granted. A mechanically operated instrument is used for the stunning of all animals, and no contravention of the Act came to the notice of the inspectors.

RETAIL SHOPS AND STALLS.

Twenty-two inspections were made of these premises. The preparation room walls and floor at one butcher's establishment required cleansing. One stall required the name inscribing on it in a conspicuous position, and internal painting. Those contraventions were given attention, and the other premises inspected were found to be clean and satisfactory.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

The following were the food premises supervised by the department, under the provisions of the Act:

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Inspections</u>
(1) Premises used for the baking of bread and confectionery	21	92
(2) Fish fryers	10	16
(3) Hotel and Restaurant kitchens		34
(4) Other premises where food is prepared or sold		14
(5) Registered for the manufacture of potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food	8	21
(6) Manufacture, storage and sale of Ice-cream	7)	
Storage and sale of Ice-cream	<u>9)</u>	34

(1) BAKEHOUSES

It was necessary for the department to bring to the notice of four occupiers of these premises the requirements respecting the limewashing, painting or cleansing of the walls and ceilings of the rooms; otherwise the provisions of the Act were being complied with. The general standard of cleanliness of baking and preparation rooms was most satisfactory.

(2) FISH FRYERS.

The standard of cleanliness of fish frying premises was found to be good. The rooms used for the preparation of fish and potatoes at two of the establishments required limewashing, and at another of the premises there were inadequate washing facilities. The rooms were limewashed, and the other requirement was receiving attention.

( 3 - 4) HOTEL AND RESTAURANT KITCHENS  
& OTHER FOOD PREMISES.

The following contraventions were brought to the notice of the occupiers of eleven premises. At the end of the year, instructions had been given for the carrying out of the outstanding requirements.

## Section 13.

	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied.</u>
(c) Walls, ceilings, floors, etc., not in a proper state of repair.	10	5

	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>
(d) Walls and ceilings requiring scraping and whitewashing or cleansing	9	7
(f) Insufficient ventilation of rooms	2	-
(h) Lack of cleanliness	3	2
(i) Inadequate washing facilities	3	1

(5) PRESERVED FOODS.

On the inspection of these premises it was found that the provisions of the Act were being observed, except in one instance, when the cutting-up benches were dirty and dilapidated. The occupier was requested to provide new benches, and the matter was given immediate attention.

(6) ICE-CREAM.

The Ice-Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations came into force on the 1st. May, 1947. These regulations stipulated that all ice-cream intended for human consumption must be heat treated other than ice-cream produced by the cold mix process, as set out in the regulations.

Seven persons are engaged in the manufacture of ice-cream, viz; three hot mix process, and four cold mix process. Suitable plant to comply with the regulations was ordered, in 1947, by the manufacturers engaged in the production of ice-cream, by the hot mix process, and the plant at two of the establishments has not yet been delivered. Buildings of a satisfactory size, and suitable construction, were provided to accommodate the heat treatment and cooling equipment when delivered. The other establishment was fully equipped with a modern plant. These premises now comply with the regulations, except for the position of the sterilising plant, and better washing facilities for the staff. Plans are in preparation with a view to complying with these requirements.

Every attempt was made by the manufacturers to produce ice-cream of a high bacteriological standard.

During the inspection of premises, where ice-cream was stored and sold, five were found to have gas rings installed for heating water for the washing of hands, and these were considered insufficient. The occupiers were requested to provide hot water geysers, and they promised to comply before the coming summer.



In addition to the recorded inspections, special attention was given to the supervision of the selling of ice-cream, from barrows and moveable vans. On three occasions it was necessary to warn the vendors for having dirty hands. It was only possible to obtain four samples, owing to the distance of the laboratory, and the necessity of making prior arrangements for the delivery of samples. On a number of occasions ice-cream manufacturers were visited with a view to obtaining samples, but there was no production on those particular occasions.

Three of the four samples examined fell within provisional grade 1, and the other sample was provisional grade 3.





